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to the Senate of the United States by the direct vote of the people of the several states, in order that the said amendment, if formulated and adopted by such convention, may be duly ratified by the constitutional number of the states, by their several legislatures, or by their several conventions.—Chicago Legal News.

IN VACATION.

The Law and the Lady.—A young lady was recently sued in a London County Court for a balance due on Stock Exchange transactions. Between the date of the transactions and the action she had married. Judgment was given against her, and a few days afterwards her counsel found the following lines from the judge in his letterbox:

*Overheard in the ——— County Court.
[After—a long way after—Goldsmith.]*

When lovely woman stoops to flutter,
And learns, too late, that 'tapes' betray,
What art can save her bread and butter?
What charm avert the settling day?

The only art her loss to cover,
The half-commission man to parry;
To bring contentment to her lover
And dish the broker, is—to marry.

—London Law Journal.

Nothing but the Truth.—Attorney, much baffled by the answers of an Irish witness—"Well, you're a nice sort of a fellow, you are!"

The Witness—"Shure, an' I'd say the same of you, Sir, only I'm on me oath."

"Of course a woman is a person and so is a corporation." And this from Kentucky. See opinion of O'Rear in *Carrithers v. Shelbyville*, 17 L. R. A. (New Series) p. 421.

A Mean Trick.—In *People v. Solomon*, 106 N. Y. Sup. 1111, Hale, J., said: "It is questionable procedure, to say the least, to take an intoxicated person, who has gone to bed and is quiet, and put him into the street in order to arrest him for intoxication in a public place without a warrant. It seems to have been an imitation of the practice of the legendary doctor, who, when he did not know how to treat his patient, threw him into fits and treated the fits." We wonder if the defendant really was guilty of "intoxication in a public place without a warrant?"—National Corporation Reporter.

At a dinner of a legal association held in Washington not long ago one of the speakers told of a farmer's son in Illinois who conceived a desire to shine as a legal light. Accordingly, he went up to Springfield, where he accepted employment at a small sum from a fairly well-known attorney. At the end of three days' study he returned to the farm. "Well, Bill, how'd ye like the law?" asked his father. "It ain't what it's cracked up to be," responded Bill, gloomily. "I'm sorry I learned it."—Chicago Legal News.

Conclusive.—An eminent lord chief justice, who was trying a right of way case, had before him a witness—an old farmer—who was proceeding to tell the jury that he had "knowed the path for sixty year, and my feyther tould I as he heered my grandfeyther say—"

"Stop!" said the judge; "we can't have any hearsay evidence here!"

"Not!" exclaimed Farmer Giles. "Ther how dost know who thy feyther was 'cept by hearsay!"

After the laughter had subsided the judge said: "In courts of law we can only be guided by what you have seen with your eyes, and nothing more or less."

"Oh, that be blowed for a tale!" replied the farmer. "I ha' got a bile on the back of my neck, and I never seed 'un, but I be prepared to swear that he's there, hang 'un!"

This second triumph on the part of the witness let in a torrent of hearsay evidence about the footpath which obtained weight with the jury, albeit the judge told them it was not testimony of any value, and the farmer's party won.—West Virginia Bar.